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C. STEGE, N. REILING, JOHN MAXHAUSEN.

STEGE, REILING & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, TEAS,

TOBACCO, CIGARS,

Foreign & Domestic Liquors, Wines, &c.

MARKET STREET.

North Side, between Second and Third Streets.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

P. S.—Prompt attention to orders from the country.

Aug. 12, 1863—17

W. C. ADAMS, B. BUETTNER.

ADAMS & BUETTNER,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

AND AGENTS FOR COLLECTING & LITIGATING CLAIMS.

JASPER, INDIANA.

Office—North east corner McDonald and West streets.

March 14, 1863

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

THE undersigned will hereafter practice

in the Circuit Court of Dubois County

and will promptly attend to all business

entrusted to his care.

WILLIAM TRACWELL.

WILLIAM TRACWELL.

RUDOLPHUS SMITH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

JASPER, INDIANA.

WILL attend promptly to any business

entrusted to him in any of the courts

of Dubois county. Office at the corner of

McDonald and — streets.

March 12, 1863.

JOHN BAKER, A. J. BECKETT,

Vincennes, Ind. Jasper, Ind.

BAKER & BECKETT,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

WILL practice in the Dubois Circuit and

Common Pleas Courts. Particular at

tention paid to collections.

June 20.

George P. Beweese,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

ROME, IND.

WILL attend the Courts in Perry, Du-

buis and Crawford counties, and give

prompt attention to all business entrusted to

him.

Jan. 23, '61.

J. T. Deweese,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

PETERSBURGH, IND.

WILL give prompt attention to all busi-

ness entrusted to his care in Pike and

adjoining counties.

Nov. 2.

R. BECK,

BOOT & SHOE STORE,

EAST SIDE OF PUBLIC SQUARE, JASPER.

WOULD respectfully inform

the public that they have a

large and splendid assortment

of Boots and Shoes on hand,

which they will sell as cheap as can be done

anywhere, and will warrant all their work.

One of Mr. Lincoln's Pledges.

On the Sunday before the day the extra session of Congress of 1861 adjourned, President Lincoln said to Mr. Mallory, a Representative of Kentucky, in presence of Senator Crittenden and others:

"Mr. Mallory, this war, so far as I have anything to do with it, is carried on, on the idea that there is a Union sentiment in these States, which, set free from the control now held over it by the presence of the Confederate or rebel power, will be sufficient to replace those States in the Union. I am mistaken in this, if there is no such sentiment there, if the people of those States are determined with unanimity or with a feeling approaching unanimity that their States shall not be members of this Confederacy, it is beyond the power of the people of the other States to force them to remain in the Union; and, said he, in that contingency—in the contingency that there is not that sentiment there—this war is not only an error, it is a crime.

The contingency supposed by the great pledge breaker exists, and has existed for many months, caused in no small degree by this man's own acts. The people of the seceding States are determined, "with unanimity, or with a feeling approaching unanimity, that their States shall not be members of this Confederacy." Spite of the constant and persistent efforts of habitual deceivers of the Northern people, the mass of the Abolitionists themselves know this to be true. Lincoln knows it, if he be not more stolid than even we supposed him to be. Whose, then, is "error"—whose the "crime!" At the great trial before the Eternal Searcher of All Hearts, this awful question must find an answer.—[Philadelphia Age.

The Presidency.

ENGLISH OPINION OF THE CLAIMS OF MR. LINCOLN AND THE OTHER CANDIDATES.

[From the London Times of June 30.]

*** Mr. Lincoln has been nominated by the Republican Convention at Baltimore for re-election to the Presidency. It is hard to see what claim Mr. Lincoln has for such a nomination, except that he is in possession and that it may be desirable not to remove him at the crisis of the great war. But it is difficult to think that the Republican party can be in a satisfactory condition if such a man as Mr. Lincoln is the best representative they can get; and the fact that gold rose suddenly to 195 on the announcement of his renomination, shows that the Federals are at heart much the same opinion. He is said to be chosen upon "a platform" of an uncompromising prosecution of the war until the rebellion should be overcome and its participants brought to the punishment due to their crimes, of the extinction of slavery, the encouragement of emancipation, and the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine.

It is very strange that a people should be capable of holding such extravagant language at a time when their greatest General and greatest army, after a loss of eighty thousand men, are still in the very crisis of their fate. However, every arrangement is doubtful until the result of the Virginia campaign is declared. If Gen. Grant is successful, though the North will not be a whit nearer their main object, yet he will have shown that there is no General on the American continent capable of coping with him, and he may be President, Dictator, or what he will. On the other hand, if he fails, part of his failure will inevitably recoil on Mr. Lincoln. The split in the Republican party between Mr. Lincoln and Gen. Fremont, who accepts his nomination, may become serious, and in the division McClellan and the Democrats might be successful.

An old toper bet that he could when blindfolded, tell each of several kinds of liquors. When brandy, gin, whiskey, and other drinks were presented to him, he pronounced correctly what they were. At length a glass of pure water was given him. He tasted it, paused, tasted it again and again, considered, and shook his head. At last he said: "Gentlemen, I give up. I am not used to that kind of liquor!"

It is said that a "greenback" dollar is like faith, as it is "the substant of things hoped for, and the evidence of things not seen."

J. H. Deftrees is the Republican nominee for Congress in the Tenth District.

Indiana Democratic Convention.

The Democratic State Convention was called to order in the Metropolitan Hall, by the Chairman of the State Central Committee, Geo. McQuar, Esq.

There was a large attendance, ninety counties in the State being represented, and only two absent. No more respectable assemblage ever convened within the walls of a building.

On motion of Hon. Thomas R. Cobb, of Lawrence, Hon. DATID TURKIE, of White, was chosen permanent President.

On motion, J. J. BINGHAM, of Marion, and Geo. E. GREENE, of Knox, were chosen Secretaries.

The Chairman, Mr. McQuar, appointed Messrs. Cobb and H. H. Dodd to inform Mr. TURKIE of his election, and conduct him to the Chair.

On taking the chair Mr. Turkie said:

Delegates of the Convention:

For this invitation to preside over your deliberations, for this flattering expression of your esteem and confidence, I thank you most sincerely. I trust that our deliberations upon this occasion, and all the intercourse which we shall hold together, brief as they must necessarily be, will be pleasant; that all of our counsels will result to the advantage and glory of our beloved State and nation. The eyes of a vast constituency are upon you to-day. The soldier, and the citizen alike look to you in this hour of calamity and danger—look to you for counsel and guidance. The country confides in the Democracy of Indiana to show its old attachment to the Union—that Union whose flag it has always followed through evil and good report, in the past and the present—in peace and in war.

Fellow Delegates—Our lot has fallen upon evil times. The statesmen of the revolution and of the era that succeeded it have passed away. Sectional strife and agitation, so much dreaded and deprecated by them, have at last fulfilled the most mournful predictions which they have made. All their tears have been verified; all their apprehensions have been shown to be well founded, in the scenes of the present day, yes, in those of the present hour. We see from these fruitful causes a country "rent with civil feuds and drenched with fraternal blood."

FELLOW CITIZENS: It is not yet too late to retrace our steps, let us return to the ancient landmarks of the Constitution.—(Applause.) The warnings of the patriot fathers were disregarded and despised, but, defamed and slandered as they were by the fell spirit of fanaticism, which, in these latter days, has been so potent for mischief, we can yet realize their wisdom and our own ignorance. O, spirit of Jackson and of Douglas; spirits of the Democratic party, look down; Behold all your wrongs avenged. Your country feels—Remorse.

In the fourth year of the prosecution of a war commenced avowedly for the restoration and preservation of the national authority, we find ourselves yet confronted with a vast deal that was undertaken in undiminished magnitude—we find our object still encompassed with new difficulties and with added dangers—difficulties and danger created and sustained by the imbecility of that Administration whose life has been coincident with our calamities, and whose death and defeat will be blessed harbingers of the return of national prosperity and of national safety.

How long will it take us to learn the important lesson that forces alone has no value—that it is only the object for which it is applied that can make it of any value and efficiency!

We have raised the most magnificent army and navy on the face of the globe, yet we have seen their labors and achievements for the last three years rendered wholly fruitless and unavailing, by reason of the policy of a national Executive, and a Congress ignoring constitutional rights and utterly false to constitutional liberty.

My fellow delegates, let us now and henceforth act together. Let "union for the sake of the Union," be our motto, and let that decide and reconcile all differences of opinion between us. We will have our differences. Those differences must be reconciled. They must be passed by and forgotten. The misfortunes of our country call upon us all to bury our differences and unite for the restoration of the Government to the true doctrines of 1850, of 1852 and of

1787.

My fellow citizens, the present evils that afflict us commenced with the ballot, and with the ballot we propose to seek the remedy. Let us appeal to reason and argument. Let us appeal to the weightiest interest of both sections, to rebuke the twin heresies of abolitionism and secessionism, to save from ruin our common country.

The restoration of the Democratic party to power, the insurrection of Democratic policy, and a faithful adherence to Democratic principle will yet restore the Union. It will give the people an unbounded confidence. It means for our armies in the field renewed usefulness and efficiency. It means for the States the preservation of their rights, and of their existence as such Democratic success means, for the whole nation, unity and peace.

Hon John Pettit, of Tippecanoe, moved that all preliminary resolutions on political questions be referred to a committee of one from each district without debate.

Carried, and the Convention appointed one from each district as a committee on resolutions.

Mr. Pettit now moved that the Convention go into the nomination of candidates, and he proposed Hon. Joseph E. McDonald, of Marion, for Governor.

Mr. Dodd proposed Hon L. P. Milligan, of Huntington.

On the first ballot McDonald received 1,097 votes, Milligan 196. McDonald's nomination was declared unanimous.

On motion of Mr. Pettit, the Convention proceeded to ballot for Lieutenant Governor. L. P. Milligan, of Huntington; Late Develin, of Wayne, and David Turpie, of White, were put in nomination.

Mr. Turpie, while this ballot progressed, retired from the chair, calling Hon W. E. Niblack, of Knox, to preside.

Mr. Milligan withdrew his name, declaring himself for Joseph E. McDonald and the whole ticket to be nominated. He had been Mr. McDonald's competitor for the gubernatorial nomination, but now he was one of those who would enter heart and soul into the work of securing his election. And triumphantly he would be elected. Gloriously would the freemen of Indiana sustain the old Democratic doctrine and assert our right to be free.

Develin also withdrew his name while the balloting was progressing, and Mr. Turpie was nominated by universal acclamation.

The Chairman appointed Hon Mr. Cobb, of Lawrence, and H. H. Dodd, of Marion, to wait upon Mr. Turpie and inform him of his nomination.

On motion, the Convention proceeded to the nomination of other candidates for State officers.

For Secretary of State, James S. Athos was unanimously nominated.

For Treasurer of State, Mathew L. Brett was unanimously nominated.

For Auditor of State, Joseph Ristine was unanimously nominated.

For Attorney General, Oscar B. Hord was unanimously nominated.

On motion, the present Supreme Bench, consisting of Judges Perkins, Hanna, Worden and Davison, were unanimously nominated.

For Supreme Court Reporter, there was some contest between the friends of Messrs. Hamill, Alford, Hibben, Long, Dunn and Vance. The result was the nomination of Ethelbert C. Hibben, of Rush, on the second ballot, he receiving 642 votes. His nomination was immediately ratified unanimously.

On motion, at 1 o'clock, the convention took a recess.

AFTERNOON.

The convention was called to order at 2 o'clock, Hon. David Turpie in the chair.

On motion of Mr. Baskirk of Monroe, the convention was called by districts for the purpose of nominating Electors and Contingent Electors. The result was as follows, all nominations being unanimously ratified:

First District—S. M. Holcombe of Gibson; Contingent, Peter Myers.

Second District—Elijah Newland; Contingent, Jas. A. Chormley.

Third District—A. B. Carleton; Contingent, E. G. Leland.

Fourth District—B. W. Wilson; Contingent, E. P. Ferris.

Fifth District—James Brown; Contingent Thos. Means.

Sixth District—Frank. Landers; Contingent

gent B. F. Davis.

Seventh District—Arch Janeton; Contingent, Geo. W. Tompison.

Eighth District—Jona. C. Applegate; Contingent, Leander McClurg.

Ninth District—John G. Osburn; Contingent, Ellis Hughes.

Tenth District—Robert Lowery; Contingent, S. W. Spratt.

Eleventh District—J. W. Sinsbury; Contingent, N. R. Overman.

The following gentlemen were unanimously appointed as the State Central Committee:

J. J. Bingham—Chairman, First District—S. M. Barton.

Second District—Levi Sparks.

Third District—S. H. Baskirk.

Fourth District—James B. Foley.

Fifth District—Elihu Malone.

Sixth District—Wm Henderson.

Seventh District—W. M. Franklin.

Eighth District—E. M. Weaver.

Ninth District—P. M. Kent.

Tenth District—Thomas Tiger.

Eleventh District—Dr. A. Weaver.

The following gentlemen were unanimously appointed electors for the State at large:

John Pettit, of Tippecanoe.

Simeon K. Wolfe, of Harrison.

CONTINGENTS—Graham N. Fitch, of Cass; Wm M. Franklin, of Owen.

On motion, Messrs. Pettit and Holman were appointed to wait upon Hon. JOSEPH E. McDONALD, and inform him of his nomination, and request his presence.

Mr. McDONALD, accompanied by Messrs. Pettit and Holman, shortly appeared, and proceeded to address the Convention as follows, throughout his address receiving the most unbounded approbation and applause.

Gentlemen of the Democratic Convention: The nomination for the highest office in the gift of the people of Indiana, which you have this day tendered me, comes in such a form as to preclude refusal, and therefore I accept it, and waive, in deference to your will, my own private interests and desires.

To be nominated for such an office by the Democracy of Indiana, at any time, is a distinction which any man of the party might well be proud; but to be selected as your standard bearer in a time like this, when civil liberty is threatened with overthrow—and our dearest constitutional rights are daily stricken down—implies a confidence on the part of you, gentlemen, who represent more than one-half of the people of this State—which I most earnestly pray may not be misplaced, and the responsibilities of which make me hesitate while I accept it.

I shall not detain you with a lengthy exposition of my views at this time, as I shall, in accordance with the time honored customs of our State, address the people on as many occasions as shall offer between this and election day.

I shall further take it for granted, that you have confidence in me, and that you would not trust such weighty interests in my hands if you did not believe that something in my past life stood guarantee for my future conduct. But it is right that I should briefly state the governing rules by which my official conduct will be controlled in the event that the suffrages of the people should place me in the office for which you have this day designated me.

In the first place, the Constitution and Statute law of Indiana require the Governor to elect, before he enters upon the discharge of the highly responsible duties about to be entrusted to him, to take an oath to "support the Constitution of the United States and the State of Indiana, and to faithfully perform the duties of the office."

Should I be elected, the ceremony and form by which I am inducted into the office will be no idle pageant to me, but the official oath, by which only I could be qualified to enter upon the discharge of my official duties, would be looked to as indicating the character of those duties.

Nor do I regard an oath to support the Constitution of the United States as in any manner in conflict with an oath to support the Constitution of the State of Indiana.

It was not so regarded by the men who framed our Government. Each are sovereign within their proper sphere—the State Government first, and where its sovereignty leaves off the sovereign power of the Federal Government begins. The two form one complete whole, like the various parts of a complex machine.